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6	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7	DISTRICT OF NEVADA
8	* * *
9	JOSE RODRIGUEZ, Case No. 3:14-cv-00482-MMD-VPC
10	Petitioner, ORDER
11	V.
12	ISIDRO BACA.et al.,
13	Respondents.
14	This action is a <i>pro se</i> petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed pursuant to 28
15	U.S.C. § 2254 by a Nevada state prisoner.
16	Petitioner has filed a motion to proceed in forma pauperis. (Dkt. no. 1.) Based on
17	the information regarding petitioner's financial status, the Court finds that the motion to
18	proceed in forma pauperis should be granted.
19	This Court has conducted a preliminary review of the petition pursuant to Rule 4
20	of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts. The
21	Court must dismiss a petition "[i]f it plainly appears from the petition and any attached
22	exhibits that the petitioner is not entitled to relief in the district court." Rule 4 of the Rules
23	Governing Section 2254 Cases; see also Hendricks v. Vasquez, 908 F.2d 490 (9th Cir.
24	1990).
25	A federal court may only grant a petition for writ of habeas corpus if the petitioner
26	can show that "he is in custody in violation of the Constitution" 28 U.S.C.
27	§ 2254(a). "According to traditional interpretation, the writ of habeas corpus is limited to
28	attacks upon the legality or duration of confinement." Crawford v. Bell, 599 F.2d 890,

891 (9th Cir. 1979) (citing *Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 484-86 (1973)). The instant petition does not attack the legality or duration of petitioner's confinement. Rather, the petition challenges petitioner's conditions of confinement while incarcerated in prison. Petitioner alleges that prison officials have denied his request to be housed in a minimum security facility. Petitioner claims that his present conditions of confinement violate his due process and Eighth Amendment rights. Petitioner's claims are not appropriate for habeas corpus relief. Challenges to the conditions of confinement are more appropriately raised in a civil rights action filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. See *Badea v. Cox*, 931 F.2d 573, 574 (9th Cir. 1991); *Crawford v. Bell*, 599 F.2d at 891-92. As such, this action is dismissed for failure to state a cognizable claim for federal habeas corpus relief.

District courts are required to rule on the certificate of appealability in the order disposing of a proceeding adversely to the petitioner or movant, rather than waiting for a notice of appeal and request for certificate of appealability to be filed. Rule 11(a). In order to proceed with any appeal, petitioner must receive a certificate of appealability. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1); Fed. R. App. P. 22; 9th Cir. R. 22-1; Allen v. Ornoski, 435 F.3d 946, 950-951 (9th Cir. 2006); see also United States v. Mikels, 236 F.3d 550, 551-52 (9th Cir. 2001). Generally, a petitioner must make "a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right" to warrant a certificate of appealability. *Id.*; 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 483-84 (2000). "The petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong." Id. (quoting Slack, 529 U.S. at 484). In order to meet this threshold inquiry, the petitioner has the burden of demonstrating that the issues are debatable among jurists of reason; that a court could resolve the issues differently; or that the questions are adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further. Id. In this case, no reasonable jurist would find this Court's dismissal of the petition debatable or wrong. The Court therefore denies petitioner a certificate of appealability.

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It is therefore ordered that the application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (dkt. no. 1) is granted.

It is further ordered that petitioner's motion to have a copy of the docket sheet in this action sent to him (dkt. no. 3) is granted. The Clerk of Court shall send petitioner a copy of the CM/ECF docket sheet for this action.

It is further ordered that this action is dismissed for failure to state a cognizable habeas corpus claim. The dismissal is without prejudice to petitioner raising his claims in a civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, filed in a new case.

It is further ordered that the Clerk of the Court shall send petitioner two (2) copies of an *in forma pauperis* application form for a prisoner, one (1) copy of the instructions for same, two (2) copies of a blank 42 U.S.C. § 1983 prisoner civil rights form, and one (1) copy of instructions for the same. The Clerk shall also send petitioner a copy of the petition.

It is further ordered that petitioner may file a civil rights complaint and *in forma* pauperis application in a new action, but he may not file further documents in this action.

It is further ordered that petitioner is denied a certificate of appealability.

It is further ordered that the Clerk shall enter judgment accordingly.

DATED THIS 8th day of May 2015.

MIRANDA M. DU

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE